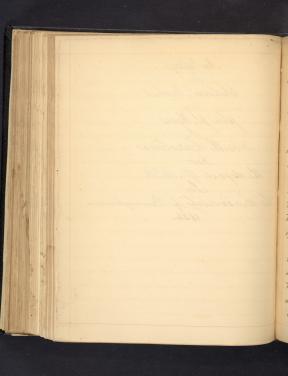
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on
Oholeval Morbus John J. Myers South Carolina The degree of M. D. The seniversity of Bennylvania. 1824.



Cholera Morbus.

I have more choice of Cholerar Morlins for the religion of my mangured differentialism with in consequence of having my thing particularly men wither in theory or prometion to bring forward? but because it is a disease frequently prevalent in my section of the country.

After achieveledging therefore that I am indebted to authors for the most of the the theoretical instanced in the following treation. I will proceed to give a description of the complaint under consederation. It is for the most part peculiar to warm climates and prevails in its greatest established wiring the accumum and fall reasons, though it may occasionally occur in almost any climate and at any season of the year - By bullen and all

 the older writers it was maintained that for disease depended upon an increased secretion to acrid and withole bile. But it now seems to be pretty well established, that Cholera Morbies is a gas, true affection. The original irritation thusper seems to be in the otomach, and increased through the medicine of a sympothetic Connexion to the liver—

For a confirmation of this opinion let M advert to the causes of the complaint, which are construction of the surface from cold, mobile impressions made on the stomach by crude and initating ingestating and debauchery in eating and drimking and debauchery in eating and drimking and domittines much minimate — The debility produced on the systems reflets of the surface, by the surgular and except of

action to which they are exposed during The summer and autumnal mouths, renders them peculiarly liable on exposure to cold, to be thrown into a state of entere torpidity. By a consent of parts existing between the surface and aline - entary canal, the stomach receives the morbid inspression and it is extended from theme to the hepatic System -The capillaries of the lines sympa-- thering with those on the Surface, fall into a similar state of constriction, by which means a return of blood from the lines is prevented and the ballance of the circulation enterely bro-- Ren. And if the system remains in This state for any length of time, a total suppression of the biliary secretion takes place, together with a painful

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distension of the abdomen and a shrink. my of all the external parts -On a short time however by a powerful effort of nature to relieve herself, togethe -or with the afsistance of remedies, a reaction takes place, perspiration is induce -ed and the circulation equalised -An increased secretion of hile now takes place, as a consequence of the plethorie State in which the liver had been previ--ously labouring - And this we have explained an effect which has for ages past been considered a cause of the disease - This position however received further support from the fact, that the first evacuations consist chiefly of the Contents of the alimentary canal, and that bile is not discharged until the hepatic system becomes recondarily

affected. But when once the liver receives The morbid impression, and reaction takes place, it is atimulated to morbid action; Thence those profuse discharges of bilious matter to common in the disease -Nor is it at all reasonable to suppose That the bile is unusually acrimonious or vitiated, as has been contended by Some writers. The reverse of this Geems to be the most rational conclusion, when we consider how rapidly and in what quantities it is secrated -As it is generally described, Cholera Morbus consists in copious discharges of bilious matter upwards and downwards, accompanied with pain ful gripes and spasms. ett generally comes on with tenderness of the abdomen, pain, distension and according to Tydenham, new on with landerwood of the ables

Tehement nometings and difficult and painful dejections of ill conditioned fluids, agong and inflammation of the intestines and abdomen, Cardialgea, thirst, a quick pulse, Hen small and unequal; heat and anxiety, nausea and Colliquative sweats, spasms of the arms and legs, fainting, coldness of the extremities and other symptoms of equal danger, which terrify the by Handers and will the patient in twenty four hours? There are soveral of the bowel affections which in some particulars, Highthy resemble Cholera; but it may be dis-- Tenquished from diarrhoea and dysen tary by the alvine evacuations in the former being pure bile, unnived with blood or mucus and with very lettle facces. The Two latter diseases are also

feet, fainting, what of the

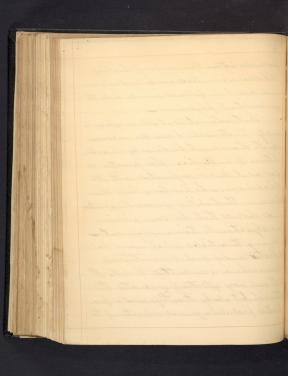
very soldon attended with vomiting In cholica pictonem there is sometimes
a considerable quantity of believes may
ten vomited up, but Cholera may
always he distinguished from it by the
bowls in the former remaining obstinately
constepated.

With respect to the prognosis in this complaint, it may be observed that where the wornitus and purging continue violent, attended with great prostration of strength, the respiration hurred, the abdomen much distanced and painful, hickup, spans of the extremities or convulsions, the event is unfavourable - But where the symptom gradually subside, especially the womiting followed by a gentle perspiration and succeeded by report, a speedy recovery

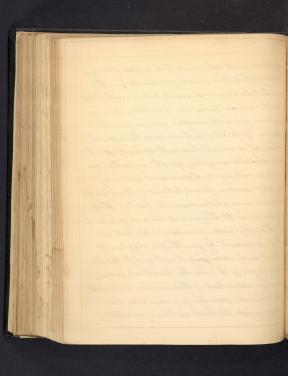
may be expected Having said thus much with respect to the pathology and character of Cholera Morbus, I shall now pro - ceed to lay down the treatment which Leems to me best calculated to give relief. As a general rule the indication in the first stage of this complaint, is to evacuate the alimentary canal, and for this purpose we may commenced with an emetre - the ancient practice was to delute and wash out the contents of the stomach and intestines by a free exhibition of mild demulcent fluids, administered per over et anum -When by these means the alimentary Canal had been completely evacuated, opiates were given for the purpose of Calming irritability and reducing

hick blage of the Complaint , it

Spasmodic action. This mode of treating Cholera was introduced by Tydenham and has been followed ever since by the generality of physicians -But when it is at all necessary to empty the stomach, I can see no reason why it should not be done by the exhi-- betion of an emetic. This practice to for as I know originated with Ir Chapman, who has for a long time been in the habit of prescribing emetics. and observes that he can perceine no objection to their employment -Among the articles which may be selected under such circumstances, Specacuhana is rendoubtedly the best. H not only very effectually evacuates the Homach, but also by its antispasmodic pro-- perties produces a general relaxation of the



system and determines to the Surface - Having accomplished this much, we should in the next place endeavour to calm irritability and remove pain - For this purpose we may administer opium in the form of pills; but in case they are not retained or do not have the desired effect we should suplay opeate injections -As auxiliary to these means we may apply warm formentations to the epigas. - treem and abdomen - The best of these perhaps is Ir. Chapman's Clove bag, which he strongly recommended in his lectures; it is prepared by quelling a bag with Cloves and voringing it out of hot spirits, Then laying it over the parts already mentioned - Most of the remedies calculated to relieve vowiting may also be used, and the hest is line water



and wilk - If however our patient he at all plethorie or robust, we may without hesetation, before resorting to These last mentioned remedies, employ venesection. It must be recollected however that the pulse in this case is not always to be our quide. No matter how feeble The pulse may be, if the patient has only a common degree of vigour we may bleed without danger -It is observed by the projector of practice, that it may be faid down as a general rule without a single exception, in the early stages of all diseases attended with much pain, if you find the pulse weak, it is to be considered as an indication of a depressed Condition of the System, which will be most effectually overcome by the direct evacuants, recollecting however

Il and quider to make her falls where you the stopme fall I had to proceed with much caution. In a case of Cholera which admets of any doubt with respect to the propriety of using the lancet, it should be preceded by the warm bath, which is always beneficial, especially to in the case now under consideration. We should even then draw blood slowly, observing the effects produced and allow Tune for the energies of the system to be developed - It however the treatment already detailed does not afford relief, a blister should be applied over the region of the stomach, and in alarming cases to the extremeties also. With respect to the purgatives which may be used, Calonial will be found to answer best, and it Thould be combined with opium. Cholera as it occurs in our own country, will generally yield to the treatment

already mentioned; there is however a species of the disease described in Ishusons work on tropical climates, which is of a much more dangerous character, and requires to be met, with a very free use of the lancet, the warm bath and Sampson doses of Calonel, Combined with opicen - As this form of the disease however Geldom or never occurs in our climate, I shall not Take further notice of it -Relapses of Cholera are quete frequent, and to guard against them, all exciting Causes should be avoided, as expos-- use to hot sun, night air, improp er articles of diet, excep in lating and drenking, violent paroxysius of papion and particularly cold extremeties -The bowels thould be kept in a

poleble state by mild lavatives, as magnesia, castor oil &c. Fornies may now be administered, and the best perhaps are Quapia, Columbo &c.—
The wearing of flaund next the skim should not be neglected. It is very important in the prophylactic treatment of this as well of all the other sowel affections.—